AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 24, 2006 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 17, 2006 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 11, 2006 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY JANUARY 4, 2006 AMENDED IN ASSEMBLY APRIL 13, 2005

CALIFORNIA LEGISLATURE—2005–06 REGULAR SESSION

## ASSEMBLY BILL

No. 583

# **Introduced by Assembly Member Hancock**

(Principal coauthor: Senator Simitian)

(Coauthors: Assembly Members Bass, Berg, Canciamilla, Chan, Evans, Goldberg, Jones, Klehs, Koretz, Laird, Leno, Lieber, Montanez, Mullin, Nation, Nava, Pavley, and Saldana) (Coauthors: Senators Alarcon, Bowen, Figueroa, Kuehl, Lowenthal,

(Coauthors: Senators Alarcon, Bowen, Figueroa, Kuehl, Lowenthal, and Ortiz)

February 16, 2005

An act to amend, repeal, and add Section 8040 of the Elections Code, and to add Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 91015) to Title 9 of, and to repeal Section 85300 of, the Government Code, relating to the Political Reform Act of 1974, and making an appropriation therefor.

#### LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

AB 583, as amended, Hancock. Political Reform Act of 1974: California Clean Money and Fair Elections Act of 2006.

(1) Existing law requires a county elections official to provide, upon request of a candidate, a declaration of candidacy, which is required to include specified information.

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This bill would, for display purposes only, if the Clean Money provisions described below—are were to be approved by the voters, additionally require the declaration of candidacy to include a statement of the amount of personal funds the candidate intends to use on his or her candidacy for the office.

#### (2) Under

(2) *Under* existing law, the Political Reform Act of 1974, a public officer is prohibited from expending or accepting any public moneys for the purpose of seeking elective office.

This bill would, for display purposes only, repeal that provision and would enact the California Clean Money and Fair Elections Act of 2006, which would, for display purposes only, authorize eligible candidates, as defined, to obtain public funds according to specified procedures and requirements, provided that certain thresholds are attained. The bill would, for display purposes only, impose responsibility for the administration of the provisions of the bill on the Fair Political Practices Commission. This bill would appropriate \$3,000,000 each fiscal year from the fund created by the bill, for display purposes only, create the Clean Money Fund and, commencing with the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2008, transfer an amount equal to \$0.01 per day times the number of California residents 18 years of age or older from the General Fund to the Clean Money Fund. It would, for display purposes only, continuously appropriate those moneys in the Clean Money Fund to the Fair Political Practices Commission for the purpose of administration the public financing provisions of the act. The bill would make funding for the administrative and enforcement costs of the act subject to appropriation by the Legislature.

The bill would, *for display purposes only*, add contribution limits that, among other things, limit contributions to a candidate for statewide elective office who does not participate in Clean Money Fund funding.

#### (3) The

(3) The Political Reform Act of 1974, an initiative measure, provides that the Legislature may amend the act by a statute that becomes effective only when approved by the voters.

This bill would, *for display purposes only*, require the Secretary of State to submit those provisions of the act that amend the Political Reform Act of 1974 to the voters *for approval* at the June 3, 2008, statewide primary election.

(4) This bill would provide that its provisions shall not become operative and that its provisions are for display purposes only. The bill

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would also state the intent of the Legislature that a conference committee be established to consider the bill's provisions.

Vote: majority. Appropriation: no. Fiscal committee: <u>yes-no</u>. State-mandated local program: no.

The people of the State of California do enact as follows:

1 2	SECTION 1. Section 8040 of the Elections Code is amended to read:
3	8040. (a) The declaration of candidacy by a candidate shall
4	be substantially as follows:
5	be substantially as follows.
6	DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY
7	
8	I hereby declare myself a Party candidate for nomination to the office
9	of District Number to be voted for at the primary election to be held
10	, 20, and declare the following to be true:
11	My name is
12	I want my name and occupational designation to appear on the ballot as
13	follows:
14	Addresses:
15	Residence
16	
17	Business
18	
19	Mailing
20	
21	Telephone numbers: Day Evening
22	Web site:
23	I meet the statutory and constitutional qualifications for this office
24	(including, but not limited to, citizenship, residency, and party affiliation, if
25	required).
26	I am at present an incumbent of the following public office
27	(if any)
28	If nominated, I will accept the nomination and not withdraw.
29	
30	Signature of candidate
31	
32	State of California )
33	County of ) ss.

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1 2	)
3 4	Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 20
5	Notary Public (or other official)
6	Examined and certified by me this day of, 20
7	
8	County Elections Official
9	WARNING: Every person acting on behalf of a candidate is guilty
10	of a misdemeanor who deliberately fails to file at the proper time
11	and in the proper place any declaration of candidacy in his or her
12	possession which is entitled to be filed under the provisions of the
13	Elections Code Section 18202.
14	(b) A candidate for a judicial office may not be required to state
15	his or her residential address on the declaration of candidacy.
16	However, in cases where the candidate does not state his or her
17	residential address on the declaration of candidacy, the elections
18	official shall verify whether his or her address is within the
19	appropriate political subdivision and add the notation "verified"
20 21	where appropriate.  (c) If the provisions of the statutory enactment adding this
22	subdivision that add Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 91015)
23	to Title 9 of the Government Code are approved by the voters at
24	the June 3, 2008, primary election, this section shall become
25	inoperative on June 4, 2008, and as of that date is repealed.
26	SEC. 2. Section 8040 is added to the Elections Code, to read:
27	8040. (a) The declaration of candidacy by a candidate shall
28	be substantially as follows:
29	·
30	DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY
31	
32	I hereby declare myself a Party candidate for nomination to the office
33	of District Number to be voted for at the primary election to be held
34	, 20, and declare the following to be true:
35	My name is
36	I want my name and occupational designation to appear on the ballot as
37	follows:
38	Addresses:
39 40	Residence
40	

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1	Business
2	
3	Mailing
4	
5	Telephone numbers: Day Evening
6	Web site:
7	It is my intent to spend \$ of my personal funds on my candidacy
8	for this office.
9	I meet the statutory and constitutional qualifications for this office
10	(including, but not limited to, citizenship, residency, and party affiliation, if
11	required).
12	I am at present an incumbent of the following public office
13	(if any)
14	If nominated, I will accept the nomination and not withdraw.
15	
16	Signature of candidate
17	
18	State of California )
19	County of ) ss.
20	)
21	
22	Subscribed and sworn to before me this day of, 20
23	
24	Notary Public (or other official)
25	Examined and certified by me this day of, 20
26	
27	County Elections Official
28	WARNING: Every person acting on behalf of a candidate is guilty

WARNING: Every person acting on behalf of a candidate is guilty of a misdemeanor who deliberately fails to file at the proper time and in the proper place any declaration of candidacy in his or her possession which is entitled to be filed under the provisions of the Elections Code Section 18202.

(b) A candidate for a judicial office may not be required to state his or her residential address on the declaration of candidacy. However, in cases where the candidate does not state his or her residential address on the declaration of candidacy, the elections official shall verify whether his or her address is within the appropriate political subdivision and add the notation "verified" where appropriate.

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(c) This section shall be inoperative until June 4, 2008. On that date, it shall become operative only if the provisions of the statutory enactment adding this section that add Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 91015) to Title 9 of the Government Code are approved by the voters at the June 3, 2008, primary election. If the voters at that election do not approve the addition of Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 91015) to Title 9 of the Government Code as provided in the act that adds this section, this section shall not go into operation and shall be repealed as of June 4, 2008.

SEC. 3. Section 85300 of the Government Code is repealed.

SEC. 4. Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 91015) is added to Title 9 of the Government Code, to read:

# Chapter 12. California Clean Money and Fair Elections Act of 2006

#### Article 1. General

- 91015. This chapter shall be known and may be cited as the California Clean Money and Fair Elections Act of 2006.
  - 91017. The people find and declare all of the following:
- (a) The current campaign finance system burdens candidates with the incessant rigors of fundraising and thus decreases the time available to carry out their public responsibilities.
- (b) The current campaign finance system diminishes the free speech rights of nonwealthy voters and candidates whose voices are drowned out by those who can afford to monopolize the arena of paid political communications.
- (c) The current campaign finance system fuels the public perception of corruption at worst and conflict of interest at best and undermines public confidence in the democratic process and democratic institutions.
- (d) The ever-increasing costs of political campaigns in competitive races force most candidates to raise larger and larger percentages of their campaign moneys from interest groups that have a specific financial stake in the outcome of the elections and in matters before our state government.
- (e) Existing term limits place a greater demand on fundraising for the next election even for elected officials in safe seats.

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(f) The rapidly increasing amounts of independent expenditures point to a growing trend of special interest groups to funnel funds through independent expenditure committees in an effort to skirt the contribution laws.

- (g) The current campaign finance system undermines the First Amendment right of voters and candidates to be heard in the political process, undermines the First Amendment right of voters to hear all candidates' speech, and undermines the core First Amendment value of open and robust debate in the political process.
- (h) Because of legislative reapportionment, most legislative campaigns are not competitive and thus candidates do not have to spend huge amounts of money to be elected. However, in competitive elections, costs can exceed one million dollars (\$1,000,000). This law is designed to address both situations by providing smaller amounts of public funds in noncompetitive races and much larger amounts in competitive contests. By doing this, the California Clean Money and Fair Elections Act of 2006 saves the taxpayers of California from unnecessarily expending large amounts of public moneys.
- (i) In states where the clean money and clean election laws have been enacted and used, election results show that more individuals, especially women and minorities, run as candidates; voter turnout increases and overall campaign costs decrease.
- (j) The current campaign finance system creates a danger of actual corruption by encouraging elected officials to take moneys from private interests that are directly affected by governmental actions.
- 91019. The people enact this chapter to accomplish the following separate but related purposes:
- (a) To reduce the influence of large contributions on the decisions made by state government.
- (b) To remove wealth as a major factor affecting whether an individual chooses to become a candidate.
- (c) To provide a greater diversity of candidates to participate in the electoral process.
- (d) To reverse the escalating cost of elections that have increasedfar beyond the increases in the cost of living.

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 (e) To permit candidates to pursue policy issues instead of being preoccupied with fundraising and allow officeholders more time to carry out their official duties.

- (f) To diminish the danger of actual corruption or the public perception of corruption and strengthen public confidence in the governmental and election processes.
- (g) To ensure that independent expenditures are not used to evade contribution limits.
- 91021. The people enact this chapter to further accomplish the following separate but related purposes:
- (a) It would foster more equal and meaningful participation in the political process.
- (b) It would provide candidates who participated in the program with sufficient resources with which to communicate with voters.
- (c) It would increase the accountability of each elected official to the constituents who elect him or her, as opposed to the contributors who fund his or her campaigns.
- (d) It would provide voters with timely information regarding the sources of campaign contributions, expenditures, and political advertising.

Article 2. Applicability to the Political Reform Act of 1974

91023. Unless specifically superseded by this act, the definitions and provisions of the Political Reform Act of 1974 shall govern the interpretation of this chapter.

### Article 3. Definitions

91025. (a) The contributions of an entity whose contributions are directed and controlled by any individual shall be aggregated with contributions made by that individual and any other entity whose contributions are directed and controlled by the same individual.

- (b) If two or more entities make contributions that are directed and controlled by a majority of the same persons, the contributions of those entities shall be aggregated.
- (c) Contributions made by entities that are majority-owned by any person shall be aggregated with the contributions of the majority owner and all other entities majority-owned by that

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person, unless those entities act independently in their decisions to make contributions.

- 91027. "Coordination" means a payment made for a communication or anything of value that is for the purpose of influencing the outcome of a state election and that is made:
- (a) By a person in cooperation, consultation, or concert with, at the request or suggestion of, or pursuant to a particular understanding with a candidate, a candidate's controlled committee, or an agent acting on behalf of a candidate or a controlled committee.
- (b) By a person for the dissemination, distribution, or republication, in whole or in part, of any broadcast or any written, graphic, or other form of campaign material prepared by a candidate, a candidate's controlled committee, or an agent of a candidate or a controlled committee.
- (c) Based on specific information about the candidate's plans, projects, or needs provided to the person making the payment by the candidate or the candidate's agent who provides the information with a view toward having the payment made.
- (d) By a person if, in the same primary and general election in which the payment is made, the person making the payment is serving or has served as a member, employee, fundraiser, or agent of the candidate's controlled committee in an executive or policymaking position.
- (e) By a person if the person making the payment has served in any formal policy or advisory position with the candidate's campaign or has participated in strategic or policymaking discussions with the candidate's campaign relating to the candidate's pursuit of nomination for election, or election, to a state office, in the same primary and general election as the primary and general election in which the payment is made.
- (f) By a person if the person making the payment retains the professional services of an individual or person who, in a nonministerial capacity, has provided or is providing campaign-related services in the same election to a candidate who is pursuing the same nomination or election as any of the candidates to whom the communication refers.
  - 91029. "Entity" means any person other than an individual.
- 91031. "Excess expenditure amount" means the amount of moneys spent or obligated to be spent by a nonparticipating

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candidate in excess of the Clean Money amount available to a participating candidate running for the same office. If a participating candidate has made the choice specified in subdivision (c) of Section 91097 in an election where there is more than one participating candidate, then the Clean Money amount available to the participating candidate shall be considered to be the actual amount paid by the Clean Money Fund to the candidate for that primary or general election period, including any increase or decrease effected by the choice.

91033. "Exploratory period" means the period beginning 18 months before the primary election and ending on the last day of the qualifying period. The exploratory period begins before, but extends to the end of, the qualifying period.

91035. "General election campaign period" means the period beginning the day after the primary election and ending on the day of the general election.

91037. "Independent candidate" means a candidate who does not represent a political party that has been granted ballot status for the general election and who has qualified to be on the general election ballot.

91039. "Independent electioneering expenditures" means any expenditure of two thousand five hundred dollars (\$2,500) or more made by a person, party committee, political committee or political action committee, or any entity required to file reports pursuant to Section 84605, during the 45 calendar days before a primary or the 60 calendar days before a general election, which expressly advocates the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate or names or depicts clearly identified candidates.

91041. "Majority-owned" means an ownership of 50 percent or more.

91043. "Nonparticipating candidate" means a candidate who is on the ballot but has chosen not to apply for Clean Money campaign funding, a candidate who is on the ballot and has applied but has not satisfied the requirements for receiving Clean Money funding.

91045. "Office-qualified party" means a party whose gubernatorial nominee has received 10 percent or more of the votes at the last election or whose candidate for the same office in the same district, whether statewide or legislative, as the current

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candidate seeking Clean Money funding received 10 percent or more of the votes at the last election.

91046. "Office-qualified candidate" is a candidate seeking nomination for a state office from an office-qualified party.

91047. "One party dominant legislative district" is a district in which the number of registered voters for the party with the highest number of registered voters exceeds the number of registered voters for each of the other parties by an amount no less than 20 percent of the total number of registered voters in the district.

91049. "Participating candidate" means a candidate who qualifies for Clean Money campaign funding. These candidates are eligible to receive Clean Money funding during primary and general election campaign periods.

91051. "Party candidate" means a candidate who represents a political party that has been granted ballot status and holds a primary election to choose its nominee for the general election.

91053. "Performance-qualified candidate" means a candidate who has either won the primary nomination of an office-qualified party or shown a broad base of support by gathering twice the number of qualifying contributions as is required for an office-qualified candidate. Independent candidates may qualify for funding as performance-qualified candidates.

91055. "Petty cash" means cash amounts of one hundred dollars (\$100) or less per day that are drawn on the Clean Money Debit Card and used to pay expenses of no more than twenty-five dollars (\$25) each.

91057. "Political party committee" means the state central committee or county central committee of an organization that meets the requirements for recognition as a political party pursuant to Section 5100 of the Elections Code.

91059. "Primary election campaign period" means the period beginning 120 days before the primary election and ending on the day of the primary election.

91061. "Qualified candidate" means a candidate seeking nomination for a state office from a party that is not an office-qualified party.

91063. "Qualifying contribution" means a contribution of five dollars (\$5) that is received during the designated qualifying period by a candidate seeking to become eligible for Clean Money

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campaign funding from a registered voter of the district in which the candidate is running for office

91065. "Qualifying period" means the period during which candidates are permitted to collect qualifying contributions in order to qualify for Clean Money funding. It begins 270 days before the primary election and ends 90 days before the day of the primary election for qualified party candidates and begins any time after January 1 of the election year and lasts 180 days but in no event ending later than 90 days before the general election for performance-qualified candidates who are running as independent candidates.

91067. "Seed money contribution" means a contribution of no more than one hundred dollars (\$100) made by a California registered voter during the exploratory period.

91069. "Small contributor committee" means any committee that meets all of the following criteria:

- (a) The committee has been in existence for at least six months.
- (b) The committee has received contributions from 100 or more persons.
- (c) No one person has contributed to the committee more than two hundred dollars (\$200) per calendar year.
- (d) The committee makes contributions to five or more candidates.
- (e) The committee is not a candidate-controlled committee pursuant to Section 82016.

#### Article 4. Clean Money

91071. (a) An office-qualified candidate qualifies as a participating candidate for the primary election campaign period if the following requirements are met:

- (1) The candidate files a declaration with the commission that the candidate has complied and will comply with all of the requirements of this act, including the requirement that during the exploratory period and the qualifying period the candidate not accept or spend private contributions from any source other than seed money contributions, Clean Money funds, and political party funds as specified in Section 91123.
- (2) The candidate meets the following qualifying contribution requirements before the close of the qualifying period:

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(A) The office-qualified party candidate collects at least the following number of qualifying contributions:

- (i) Five hundred qualifying contributions for a candidate running for the office of Member of the Assembly.
- (ii) One thousand qualifying contributions for a candidate running for the office of Member of the State Senate.
- (iii) One thousand five hundred qualifying contributions for a candidate running for the office of member of the State Board of Equalization.
- (iv) Seven thousand five hundred qualifying contributions for a candidate running for any statewide office other than Governor.
- (v) Twenty-five thousand qualifying contributions for a candidate running for the office of Governor.
- (B) No registered voter shall provide more than one qualifying contribution for each office for which he or she is eligible to vote.
- (C) Each qualifying contribution shall be acknowledged by a receipt to the contributor, with a copy submitted to the commission by the candidate. The receipt shall include the contributor's signature, printed name, and home address, the date, and the name of the candidate on whose behalf the contribution is made. In addition, the receipt shall indicate by the contributor's signature that the contributor understands that he or she may contribute a qualifying contribution to only one candidate for each office for which the contributor is eligible to vote, that the purpose of the qualifying contribution is to help the candidate qualify for Clean Money campaign funding, and that the contribution is made without coercion or reimbursement.
- (D) A contribution submitted as a qualifying contribution that does not include a signed and fully completed receipt shall not be counted as a qualifying contribution.
- (E) All five-dollar (\$5) qualifying contributions, whether in the form of cash, check, or money order made out to the candidate's campaign account, shall be deposited by the candidate in the candidate's campaign account.
- (F) All qualifying contributions' signed receipts shall be sent to the commission and shall be accompanied by a check from the candidate's campaign account for the total amount of qualifying contribution moneys received for deposit in the Clean Money Fund. This submission shall be accompanied by a signed statement from the candidate indicating that all of the information on the

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qualifying contribution receipts is complete and accurate to the best of the candidate's knowledge and that the amount of the enclosed check is equal to the sum of all of the five-dollar (\$5) qualifying contributions the candidate has received.

- (b) A party-qualified candidate qualifies as a participating candidate for the general election campaign period if both of the following requirements are met:
- (1) The candidate met all of the applicable requirements and filed a declaration with the commission that the candidate has fulfilled and will fulfill all of the requirements of a participating candidate as stated in this act.
- (2) As a participating candidate from an office-qualified party during the primary election campaign period, the candidate had the highest number of votes of the candidates contesting the primary election from the candidate's respective party and, therefore, won the party's nomination.

91073. A qualified candidate shall collect at least one half of the number of signatures as required for an office-qualified candidate for the same office and. A qualified candidate may show a greater base of support by collecting double the amount of signatures as required for an office-qualified candidate to become a performance-qualified candidate. The candidate shall also file a declaration with the commission that the candidate has complied and will comply with all of the requirements of this act. For a candidate who does not run in a primary, the qualifying period begins any time after January 1 of the election year and lasts 180 days, except that it shall end no later than 90 days before the general election. A candidate who is not an office-qualified candidate shall notify the commission within 24 hours of the day when the candidate has begun collecting qualifying contributions.

91075. During the first election that occurs after the effective date of this act, a candidate may be certified as a participating candidate, notwithstanding the acceptance of contributions or making of expenditures from private funds before the date of enactment that would, absent this section, disqualify the candidate as a participating candidate, provided that any private funds accepted but not expended before the effective date of this act meet

any of the following criteria:

(a) Are returned to the contributor.

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(b) Are held in a special campaign account and used only for retiring a debt from a previous campaign.

- (c) Are submitted to the commission for deposit in the Clean Money Fund.
- 91077. A participating candidate who accepts any benefits during the primary election campaign period shall comply with all of the requirements of this act through the general election campaign period whether the candidate continues to accept benefits or not.
- 91079. (a) During the primary and general election campaign periods, a participating candidate who has voluntarily agreed to participate in, and has become eligible for, Clean Money benefits, shall not accept private contributions from any source other than the candidate's political party as specified in Section 91123.
- (b) During the qualifying period and the primary and general election campaign periods, a participating candidate who has voluntarily agreed to participate in, and has become eligible for, Clean Money benefits shall not solicit or receive political contributions for any other candidate or for any political party or other political committee.
- (c) No person shall make a contribution in the name of another person. A participating candidate who receives a qualifying contribution or a seed money contribution that is not from the person listed on the receipt required by subparagraph (D) of paragraph (2) of subdivision (a) of Section 91071 shall be liable to pay the commission the entire amount of the inaccurately identified contribution, in addition to any penalties.
- (d) During the primary and general election campaign periods, a participating candidate shall pay for all of the candidate's campaign expenditures, except petty cash expenditures, by means of a "Clean Money Debit Card" issued by the commission, as authorized under Section 91137.
- (e) Eligible candidates shall furnish complete campaign records, including all records of seed money contributions and qualifying contributions, to the commission at regular filing times. Candidates shall cooperate with any audit or examination by the commission, the Franchise Tax Board, or any enforcement agency.
- 91081. (a) During an election, each participating candidate shall conduct all campaign financial activities through a single campaign account.

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(b) Notwithstanding Section 85201, a participating candidate may maintain a campaign account other than the campaign account described in subdivision (a) if the other campaign account is for the purpose of retiring a campaign debt that was incurred during a previous election campaign in which the candidate was not a participating candidate.

- (c) Contributions for the purposes of retiring a previous campaign debt that are deposited in the "other campaign account" described in subdivision (b) shall not be considered "contributions" to the candidate's current campaign. Those contributions shall only be raised during the six-month period following the date of the election.
- (d) Participating candidates shall file reports of financial activity related to the current election cycle separately from reports of financial activity related to previous election cycles.
- 91083. (a) Participating candidates shall use their Clean Money funds only for direct campaign purposes.
- (b) A participating candidate shall not use Clean Money funds for any of the following:
- (1) Costs of legal defense in any campaign law enforcement proceeding under this act.
- (2) Indirect campaign purposes, including, but not limited to, the following:
- (A) The candidate's personal support or compensation to the candidate or the candidate's family.
  - (B) The candidate's personal appearance.
- (C) Capital assets having a value in excess of five hundred dollars (\$500) and useful life extending beyond the end of the current election period determined in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.
- (D) A contribution or loan to the campaign committee of another 32 candidate or to a party committee or other political committee.
  - (E) An independent expenditure.
  - (F) A gift in excess of twenty-five dollars (\$25) per person.
- (G) Any payment or transfer for which compensating value is 36 not received.
  - 91085. (a) Personal funds contributed as seed money by a candidate seeking to become eligible as a participating candidate or by adult members of the candidate's family shall not exceed the maximum of one hundred dollars (\$100) per contributor.

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(b) Personal funds shall not be used to meet the qualifying contribution requirement except for one five-dollar (\$5) contribution from the candidate and one five-dollar (\$5) contribution from the candidate's spouse.

- 91087. (a) The only private contributions a candidate seeking to become eligible for Clean Money funding shall accept, other than qualifying contributions and limited contributions from the candidate's political party as specified in Section 91123, are seed money contributions contributed by duly registered voters in the district in which the candidate is running for election prior to the end of the qualifying period.
- (b) A seed money contribution shall not exceed one hundred dollars (\$100) per donor, and the aggregate amount of seed money contributions accepted by a candidate seeking to become eligible for Clean Money funding shall not exceed:
- (1) Ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) for a candidate running for the office of Member of the Assembly.
- (2) Twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) for a candidate running for the office of Member of the State Senate.
- (3) Thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000) for a candidate running for the office of member of the State Board of Equalization.
- (4) Seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000) for a candidate running for a statewide office other than Governor.
- (5) Two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for a candidate running for the office of Governor.
- (c) Receipts for seed money contributions under twenty-five dollars (\$25) shall include the contributor's signature, printed name, street address, and ZIP Code. Receipts for seed money contributions of twenty-five dollars (\$25) or more shall also include the contributor's occupation and name of employer. Contributions shall not be retained if the required disclosure information is not received.
- (d) Seed money shall be spent only during the exploratory and qualifying periods. Seed money shall not be spent during the primary or general election campaign periods. Any unspent seed money shall be turned over to the commission for deposit in the Clean Money Fund.
- (e) Within 72 hours after the close of the qualifying period, candidates seeking to become eligible for Clean Money funding shall do both of the following:

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(1) Fully disclose all seed money contributions and expenditures to the commission.

- (2) Turn over to the commission for deposit in the Clean Money Fund any seed money the candidate has raised during the exploratory period that exceeds the aggregate seed money limit.
- 91091. Participating candidates in contested races shall agree to participate in at least one public debate during a contested primary election and two debates during a contested general election.
- 91093. (a) No more than five days after a candidate applies for Clean Money benefits, the commission shall certify that the candidate is or is not eligible. Eligibility may be revoked if the candidate violates the requirements of this act, in which case all Clean Money funds shall be repaid.
- (b) The candidate's request for certification shall be signed by the candidate and the candidate's campaign treasurer under penalty of perjury.
- (c) The commission's determination is final except that it is subject to a prompt judicial review.

Article 5. Clean Money Benefits

- 91095. (a) Candidates who qualify for Clean Money funding for primary and general elections shall:
- (1) Receive Clean Money funding from the commission for each election, the amount of which is specified in Section 91099. This funding may be used to finance any and all campaign expenses during the particular campaign period for which it was allocated.
- (2) If an office-qualified candidate or a performance-qualified candidate showing a broad base of support, receive additional Clean Money funding to match any excess expenditure amount spent by a nonparticipating candidate, as disclosed pursuant to Section 91107.
- (3) If an office-qualified candidate or a performance-qualified candidate showing a broad base of support, receive additional Clean Money funding to match any independent expenditure or independent electioneering expenditure made in opposition to their candidacies or in support of their opponents' candidacies, as disclosed pursuant to Section 91109, provided that the dollar value of the independent expenditure or independent electioneering

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expenditure, combined with the amount raised or received thus far by any opposing candidate who benefits from the independent expenditure or independent electioneering expenditure, exceeds the original Clean Money funding amount received by the participating candidate.

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- (b) The maximum aggregate amount of funding a participating office-qualified candidate or a performance-qualified candidate showing a broad base of support shall receive to match independent expenditures and excess expenditures of nonparticipating candidates shall be no more than five times the original amount of Clean Money funding allocated to a participating candidate for a particular primary or general election campaign period.
- (c) A qualified candidate shall be entitled to raise additional private funds, subject to the contribution limitations imposed on nonparticipating candidates, in an amount not to exceed what an office-qualified candidate or a performance-qualified candidate for the same office is entitled to receive in Clean Money funding as set forth in subdivisions (a) and (b).
- 91097. (a) An eligible qualified or office-qualified candidate shall receive the candidate's Clean Money funding for the primary election campaign period on the date on which the commission certifies the candidate as a participating candidate. This certification shall take place no later than five days after the candidate has submitted the required number of qualifying contribution receipts, a check for the total amount of qualifying contributions collected, and a declaration stating that the candidate has complied with all other requirements for eligibility as a participating candidate, but no earlier than the beginning of the primary election campaign period.
- (b) An eligible qualified or performance-qualified candidate shall receive the candidate's Clean Money funding for the general election campaign period within two business days after certification of the primary election results.
- (c) A participating candidate for Legislature running in the primary of the dominant party in a one-party dominant district may choose to reallocate a portion of the Clean Money funding amount from the general election period to the primary period. The candidate shall make this choice in a writing submitted to the commission with the materials specified in subdivision (a) at the close of the qualifying period. The participating candidate who

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1 makes such a choice shall receive an additional amount equal to 2 50 percent of the amount specified for the general election for the

- 3 appropriate office as set forth in subdivision (b) of Section 91099.
- 4 The amount a participating candidate who makes such a choice
- shall receive at the beginning of the general election period shall 5
- be reduced by 50 percent. The choice may also affect the amount 6
- 7 at which an opposing candidate may be considered to have
- 8 exceeded the amount of Clean Money funding available to the
- 9 participating candidate. If a competing participating candidate transfers funds pursuant to this subdivision from the general to the 10
- primary election by the close of the qualifying period, any other 11
- 12
- participating candidate in the same election may transfer the same 13

amount of funds from the general to the primary election by 14

notifying the commission in writing within five days of the close of the qualifying period.

- 91099. (a) For eligible candidates in a primary election:
- (1) The amount of Clean Money funding for an eligible office-qualified party candidate in a primary, special, or special runoff election or for an eligible performance-qualified candidate in a special or special runoff election is:
- (A) One hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000) for a candidate running for the office of Member of the Assembly.
- (B) Two hundred thousand dollars (\$200,000) for a candidate running for the office of Member of the State Senate.
- (C) Two hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$250,000) for a candidate running for the office of member of the State Board of Equalization.
- (D) One million dollars (\$1,000,000) for a candidate running for a statewide office other than Governor or Attorney General.
- (E) One million five hundred thousand dollars (\$1,500,000) for a candidate running for Attorney General.
- (F) Six million dollars (\$6,000,000) for a candidate running for Governor.
- (2) The amount of Clean Money funding for an eligible performance-qualified candidate in a primary election is 20 percent of the amount an office-qualified party candidate running for the same office could receive. The amount of Clean Money Funding for an eligible performance-qualified candidate in a special or special runoff election is equal to the amount an office-qualified candidate running for the same office would receive.

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(3) The Clean Money funding amount for an eligible candidate in a primary election where no other candidates are running in any party primary for that seat is 10 percent of the amount provided in a contested primary election.

(b) For eligible candidates in a general election:

- (1) The amount of Clean Money funding for an eligible performance-qualified candidate in a contested general election is:
- (A) One hundred fifty thousand dollars (\$150,000) for a candidate running for the office of Member of the Assembly.
- (B) Three hundred thousand dollars (\$300,000) for a candidate running for the office of Member of the State Senate.
- (C) Five hundred thousand dollars (\$500,000) for a candidate running for the office of member of the State Board of Equalization.
- (D) Two million dollars (\$2,000,000) for a candidate running for a statewide office other than Governor or Attorney General.
- (E) Three million dollars (\$3,000,000) for a candidate running for Attorney General.
- (F) Ten million dollars (\$10,000,000) for a candidate running for Governor.
- (2) The amount of Clean Money funding for an eligible qualified candidate in a contested general election is 25 percent of the amount a performance-qualified candidate running for the same office could receive.

# Article 6. Restrictions on Nonparticipating Candidates, Political Parties, and Independent Expenditure Committees

- 91101. (a) A person, other than a small contributor committee or political party committee, shall not make to any nonparticipating candidate, and a nonparticipating candidate shall not accept from a person other than a small contributor committee or a political party committee, any contribution totaling more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per election.
- (b) The provisions of this section do not apply to a nonparticipating candidate's contributions of personal funds to the candidate's own campaign.
- 91103. A small contributor committee shall not make to any nonparticipating candidate, and a nonparticipating candidate shall

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not accept from a small contributor committee, any contribution totaling more than ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per election.

- 91105. (a) A person shall not make to any committee, including an independent expenditure committee, and a committee shall not accept from a person, contributions totaling more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).
- (b) A person shall not make in the aggregate to political party committees of the same political party, and a political party committee shall not accept from a person, contributions totaling more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) per calendar year.
- (c) Nothing in this chapter limits a candidate from transferring contributions received by the candidate in excess of any amount necessary to defray the candidate's expenses for election-related activities or holding office to a political party committee, provided those transferred contributions are used for purposes consistent with paragraph (4) of subdivision (b) of Section 89519.

Article 7.-6. Disclosure Requirements

- 91107. (a) If a nonparticipating candidate's total expenditures or promises to make campaign expenditures exceed the amount of Clean Money funding allocated to the candidate's Clean Money opponent or opponents, the candidate shall declare every excess expenditure amount which, in the aggregate, is more than five thousand dollars (\$5,000) to the commission online or electronically within 24 hours of the time the expenditure or promise is made, whichever occurs first.
- (b) The commission may make its own determination as to whether excess expenditures have been made by nonparticipating candidates.
- (c) Upon receiving an excess expenditure declaration or determining that an excess expenditure has been made, the commission shall immediately release additional Clean Money funding to the opposing participating performance-qualified and office-qualified candidates. The amount released shall be equal to the excess expenditure amount the nonparticipating candidate has spent or has obligated to spend. The maximum aggregate amount of additional funding a participating candidate receives to match the total of independent expenditures and the excess expenditures of nonparticipating candidates is no more than an additional 500

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percent of the participating candidate's actual initial Clean Money funding allocation for the relevant office.

- 91109. (a) In addition to any other report required by this chapter, a committee, including a political party committee, that is required to file reports pursuant to Section 84605 and that makes independent expenditures of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more during an election cycle in connection with a candidate, shall file online or electronically a report with the commission disclosing the making of the independent expenditure. This report shall disclose the same information required by subdivision (b) of Section 84204 and shall be filed within 24 hours of the time the independent expenditure is made.
- (b) The report to the commission shall include a signed statement under penalty of perjury by the person or persons making the independent expenditure identifying the candidate or candidates whom the independent expenditure is intended to help elect or defeat and affirming that the expenditure is independent and whether it is coordinated with a candidate or a political party.
- (c) Any individual or organization that fails to file the required report to the commission or provides materially false information in a report filed pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) may be fined up to three times the amount of the independent expenditure, in addition to any other remedies provided by this act.
- (d) Upon receiving a report that an independent expenditure has been made or obligated to be made, the commission shall immediately release additional Clean Money funding, equal in amount to the cost of the independent expenditure, to all participating candidates whom the independent expenditure is intended to oppose or defeat in that specific primary or general election, provided that:
- (1) The dollar value of the independent expenditure, combined with the amount raised or received thus far by any opposing candidate who benefits from the independent expenditure, exceeds the original actual Clean Money funding amount received by the participating candidate.
- (2) The maximum aggregate amount of additional funding a participating candidate receives to match the total of independent expenditures and the excess expenditures of nonparticipating candidates is no more than an additional 500 percent of the participating candidate's initial Clean Money funding allocation.

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(e) A controlled committee of a candidate shall not make independent expenditures and shall not contribute funds to another expenditures to support or oppose other candidates.

- 91111. (a) In addition to any other report required by this chapter, a committee, including a political party committee, that is required to file reports pursuant to Section 84605 and that makes independent electioneering expenditures of one thousand dollars (\$1,000) or more during an election cycle in connection with a candidate, shall file online or electronically a report with the commission disclosing the making of the independent electioneering expenditure. This report shall disclose the same information required by subdivision (b) of Section 84204 and shall be filed within 24 hours of the time the independent expenditure is made.
- (b) The report to the commission shall include a signed statement under penalty of perjury by the person or persons making the independent electioneering expenditure identifying the candidate or candidates whom the independent electioneering expenditure is intended to help elect or defeat and affirming that the expenditure is independent and whether it is coordinated with a candidate or a political party.
- (c) Any individual or organization that fails to file the required report to the commission or provides materially false information in a report filed pursuant to subdivision (a) or (b) may be fined up to three times the amount of the independent electioneering expenditure, in addition to any other remedies provided by this
- (d) Upon receiving a report that an independent electioneering expenditure has been made or obligated to be made, the commission shall immediately release additional Clean Money funding, equal in amount to the cost of the independent electioneering expenditure, to all participating candidates whom the independent electioneering expenditure is intended to oppose or defeat in that specific primary or general election, provided that:
- (1) The dollar value of the independent electioneering expenditure, combined with the amount raised or received thus far by any opposing candidate who benefits from the independent electioneering expenditure, exceeds the original actual Clean

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(2) The maximum aggregate amount of additional funding a participating candidate receives to match the total of independent electioneering expenditures and the excess expenditures of nonparticipating candidates is no more than an additional 500 percent of the participating candidate's initial Clean Money funding allocation.

91113. All broadcast and print advertisements placed by candidates or their committees shall include a clear written or spoken statement indicating that the candidate has approved of the contents of the advertisement.

# Article 8.-7. Legal Defense, Officeholder, and Inaugural Funds

- 91115. (a) A candidate or elected state officer may establish a separate account to defray attorney's fees and other related legal costs incurred for the candidate's or elected state officer's legal defense if the candidate or elected state officer is subject to one or more civil or criminal proceedings or administrative proceedings arising directly out of the conduct of an election campaign, the electoral process, or the performance of the elected state officer's governmental activities and duties. These funds may be used only to defray those attorney's fees and other related legal costs.
- (b) An elected state officer may establish a separate account to defray officeholder expenses that are set forth by the commission. No funds from this account shall be used for a mass mailing. No elected state officer accounts shall exceed fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) at any time.
- (c) A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, or other statewide officer may establish an inaugural account to cover the cost of events, celebrations, gatherings, and communications that take place as part of, or in honor of, the officer's inauguration.
- (d) A candidate or elected state officer may receive contributions of up to five hundred dollars (\$500) per person per year in the aggregate for accounts in subdivisions (a), (b), and (c). All contributions, whether cash or in kind, shall be reported in a manner prescribed by the commission. Contributions to such funds shall not be considered campaign contributions.
- (e) An elected state officer or legal defense account shall not solicit or accept a contribution from a registered state lobbyist or lobbyist employer if the lobbyist or lobbyist employer finances,

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engages, or is authorized to engage in lobbying the government agency of the officer.

(f)—Once the legal dispute is resolved or the elected state officer leaves office, the candidate shall dispose of any funds remaining after all expenses associated with the dispute are discharged or after the elected state officer leaves office, for one or more of the purposes set forth in paragraphs (1) to (5), inclusive, of subdivision (b) of Section 89519.

#### Article 9.-8. Restrictions on Candidates

- 91117. A candidate or any committee controlled by the candidate shall not receive any contributions prior to the beginning of the exploratory period.
- 91119. A nonparticipating candidate may transfer campaign funds from one controlled committee to a controlled committee for elective state office of the same nonparticipating candidate. Contributions transferred shall be attributed to specific contributors using a "last in, first out" or "first in, first out" accounting method, and these attributed contributions when aggregated with all other contributions from the same contributor shall not exceed the limits set forth in Section 91103 or 91105. accounting method.
- 91121. A nonparticipating candidate may accept a contribution after the date of the election only to the extent that the contribution does not exceed net debts outstanding from the election and the contribution does not otherwise exceed the applicable contribution limit for that election. All debts shall be repaid or written off no later than 90 days after the general election.
- 91123. Candidates may accept monetary or in-kind contributions from political parties provided that the aggregate amount of such contributions from all political party committees combined does not exceed the equivalent of 5 percent of the original Clean Money financing allotment for that office for that election. Such expenditures shall not count against the moneys spent by Clean Money candidates.
- 91125. Notwithstanding paragraph (1) of subdivision (b) of Section 82030, a contribution of five hundred dollars (\$500) or more received by a candidate shall be considered income subject to the disqualification provisions of this act.

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## Article <del>10.</del> 9. Ballot Pamphlet Statements

- 91127. The Secretary of State shall designate in the state ballot pamphlet and on any Internet Web site listing of candidates maintained by any government agency including, but not limited, to the Secretary of State those candidates who have voluntarily agreed to be participating candidates.
- 91131. (a) A candidate for statewide elective office who is a participating candidate may place a statement in the state ballot pamphlet, and a candidate for the Assembly, Senate, or Board of Equalization who is a participating candidate may place a statement in the voter information portion of the sample ballot, that does not exceed 250 words. The statement shall not make any reference to any opponent of the candidate. The candidate may also provide a list of up to 10 endorsers for placement in the state ballot pamphlet or sample ballot, as appropriate. This statement and list of endorsers shall be submitted in accordance with timeframes and procedures set forth by the Secretary of State for the preparation of the state ballot pamphlets and by county elections officials for the preparation of sample ballots.
- (b) A nonparticipating candidate for statewide elective office may pay to place a statement in the appropriate state ballot pamphlet-or that does not exceed 250 words, and a nonparticipating candidate for the Assembly, Senate, or Board of Equalization may pay to place a statement in the voter information portion of the sample ballot that does not exceed 250 words, and may. A nonparticipating candidate may also pay to place a list of up to 10 endorsers in the *state* ballot pamphlet *or sample ballot*, as appropriate. The statement shall not make any reference to any opponent of the candidate. This statement and list of endorsers shall be submitted in accordance with timeframes and procedures set forth by the Secretary of State for the preparation of the state ballot pamphlets and by county elections officials for the preparation of sample ballots. The nonparticipating candidate shall be charged the pro rata cost of printing, handling, translating, and mailing any campaign statement and list of endorsers provided pursuant to this subdivision.

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Article 11.10. Appropriations for the Clean Money Fund

- 91133. (a) A special, dedicated, nonlapsing Clean Money Fund is created in the State Treasury, and notwithstanding Section 13340, is continuously appropriated each fiscal year beginning in 2006 to the commission an amount equal to one-eighth cent (\$0.00125) a month times the number of California residents 18 years or older. The Clean Money Fund is established for the following purposes:
- (1) Providing. Commencing with the fiscal year beginning on July 1, 2008, an amount equal to one cent (\$0.01) per day times the number of California residents 18 years of age or older is hereby transferred annually from the General Fund to the Clean Money fund and, notwithstanding Section 13340, continuously appropriated from the Clean Money fund and, notwithstanding Section 13340, continuously appropriated from the Clean Money Fund to the commission for expenditure for the purpose of providing public financing for the election campaigns of certified participating candidates during primary and general campaign periods.
  - (2) Paying for
- (b) Funding for the administrative and enforcement costs of the commission related to this act shall be subject to appropriation by the Legislature. The commission shall annually be appropriated at least three million dollars (\$3,000,000), plus cost of living, to administer this act.
- (b) The appropriation shall first be made by the Legislature in the 2006–07 fiscal year and in each subsequent fiscal year.
- 91135. Other sources of revenue to be deposited in the Clean Money Fund shall include all of the following:
- (a) The qualifying contributions required of candidates seeking to become certified as participating candidates and candidates' excess qualifying contributions.
- (b) The excess seed money contributions of candidates seeking to become certified as participating candidates.
- (c) Unspent funds distributed to any participating candidate who does not remain a candidate until the primary or general election for which they were distributed, or funds that remain unspent by a participating candidate following the date of the primary or general election for which they were distributed.

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- (d) Fines levied by the commission against Secretary of State candidates for violation of election laws.
- (e)—Voluntary donations made directly to the Clean Money Fund.

4 <del>(f)</del>-

 (e) Other funds appropriated by the Legislature.

<del>(g)</del>

(f) Any interest generated by the Clean Money Fund.

<del>(h)</del>

- (g) Any other sources of revenue from the General Fund or from other sources as determined by the Legislature.
- 91136. The amount of moneys in the Clean Money Fund shall not exceed four times the maximum annual contribution specified in subdivision (a) of Section 91133. Any moneys that, if deposited in the Clean Money Fund, would cause the balance in that fund to exceed this limit shall be irrevocably transferred to the General Fund.

#### Article 12.11. Administration

- 91137. (a) Upon a determination that a candidate has met all the requirements for becoming a participating candidate as provided for in this act, the commission shall issue to the candidate a card, known as the "Clean Money Debit Card," and a "line of debit" entitling the candidates and members of the candidate's staff to draw Clean Money funds from a commission account to pay for all campaign costs and expenses up to the amount of Clean Money funding the candidate has received.
- (b) Neither a participating candidate nor any other person on behalf of a participating candidate shall pay campaign costs by cash, check, money order, loan, or by any other financial means other than the Clean Money Debit Card.
- (c) Cash amounts of one hundred dollars (\$100) or less per day may be drawn on the Clean Money Debit Card and used to pay expenses of no more than twenty-five dollars (\$25) each. Records of all such expenditures shall be maintained and reported to the commission.
- 91139. If the commission determines that there are insufficient funds in the program to fund adequately all candidates eligible for Clean Money funds, the commission shall reduce the grants proportionately to all eligible candidates. If the commission notifies

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a candidate that the Clean Money funds will be reduced and the candidate has not received any Clean Money funds, the candidate may decide to be a nonparticipating candidate. If a candidate has already received Clean Money funds or wishes to start receiving such funds, a candidate who wishes to collect contributions may do so in amounts up to the contribution limits provided for nonparticipating candidates but shall not collect more than the total of Clean Money funds that the candidate was entitled to receive had there been sufficient funds in the program less the amount of Clean Money funds that will be or have been provided. If, at a later point, the commission determines that adequate funds have become available, candidates, who have not raised private funds, shall receive the funds owed to them.

#### Article 13.12. Enforcement

- 91141. (a) If a participating candidate spends or obligates to spend more than the Clean Money funding the candidate is given, and if it is determined by the commission, subject to court review, not to be an amount that had or could have been expected to have a significant impact on the outcome of the election, then the candidate shall repay to the Clean Money Fund an amount equal to the excess.
- (b) If a participating candidate spends or obligates to spend more than the Clean Money funding the candidate is given, and if that excess amount is determined by the commission, subject to court review, to be an amount that had or could have been expected to have a significant impact on the outcome of the election, then the candidate shall repay to the Clean Money Fund an amount up to 10 times the value of the excess.
- (c) In addition to the remedies set forth in subdivisions (a) and (b), if a participating candidate spends or obligates to spend more than 110 percent of the candidate's Clean Money funding, he or she shall be disqualified as a candidate, and, if contemporaneously in elective office, shall forfeit that office. Such a candidate shall be prohibited from running for reelection or for any elective office for which the election is to be held less than four years following the end of the month of the election relating to which the violation occurred.

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91143. It is unlawful for candidates to knowingly accept more benefits than those to which they are entitled, spend more than the amount of Clean Money funding they have received, or misuse such benefits or Clean Money funding.

91145. Any person who knowingly or willfully violates any provision of this chapter is guilty of a misdemeanor. Any person who knowingly or willfully causes any other person to violate any provision of this chapter, or who aids and abets any other person in the violation of any provision of this chapter shall be liable under this section.

91147. Prosecution for a violation of any provision of this chapter shall be commenced within four years after the date on which the violation occurred.

91149. No person convicted of a misdemeanor under this chapter shall act as a lobbyist or state contractor, or run for elective office, for a period of four years following the date of conviction unless the court at the time of sentencing specifically determines that this provision shall not be applicable.

# Article 14.-13. Cost of Living

91153. The commission shall adjust the contribution limitations, voluntary spending limits, seed money provisions, and the Clean Money Fund provisions in January of every odd-numbered year to reflect any increase or decrease in the Consumer Price Index and the increase in registered voters. Those adjustments shall be rounded to the nearest ten dollars (\$10) for the seed money provisions, one hundred dollars (\$100) for the limitations on contributions, and one thousand dollars (\$1,000) for the Clean Money provisions.

91157. On or before December 6 of each year ending in one, the commission shall prepare and provide to each Member of the Legislature and to the standing committees in the Assembly and the Senate with jurisdiction over elections a report containing a review and analysis of the functioning of the Clean Money Fund and the commission's recommendations as to whether additional adjustments, beyond those specified in Section 91153, should be made to the voluntary spending limits, seed money provisions, and Clean Money Fund provisions of this chapter, and suggesting other changes that are advisable to further the purposes of this act.

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The commission's recommendations shall be based upon an analysis of the disclosures of campaign contributions and expenditures made by nonparticipating candidates in the preceding decade and other campaign financing information available, and this analysis shall be set forth in detail in the report.

- SEC. 5. The provisions of Section 81012 of the Government Code, which allow legislative amendments to the Political Reform Act of 1974, shall apply to all of the provisions of this act that are placed on the June 3, 2008, ballot.
- SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall, pursuant to subdivision (b) of Section 81012 of the Government Code, submit Sections 3, 4, 5, and 7 of this act for approval by the voters at the June 3, 2008, statewide primary election, notwithstanding Section 9040 of the Elections Code.
- SEC. 7. The section of this act that adds Chapter 12 (commencing with Section 91015) to Title 9 of the Government Code shall be deemed to amend the Political Reform Act of 1974 as amended and all of the provisions of the Political Reform Act of 1974 as amended that do not conflict with Chapter 12 shall apply to the provisions of that chapter.
- SEC. 8. The provisions of this act are severable. If any provision of this act or its application is held invalid, that invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application.
- SEC. 9. The provisions of this act are set forth for display purposes only and shall not be operative.
- 27 SEC. 10. It is the intent of the Legislature that a conference 28 committee be established to consider the provisions of this measure.